

Y7 KS3 Assessment 2

Geography Revision

Key Words (The Town and City)

In this section of the exam you will have to fill in the definitions of five of these key words. Each one will be worth two marks. Each bracket below represents one mark from the definition.

Settlement: (A place where people live) (example; village, town or city)

Tropical Storm: (an intense low pressure weather system)(which brings severe wind and torrential rain)

City: (A large settlement) (lots of services like shops, universities, airports and lots of people) (example; London with 8.9mill people).

Inner City: (Area or zone surrounding the city centre)(Usually contains cheaper housing, narrower, busy roads, bus and train stations)

Frontal Rainfall: (Sometimes known as a depression)(rainfall which occurs where a warm and cold air mass meet)

Sustainable: (living in a way which is good for people and the environment) (now and in the future)

Social: (Things to do with society)(social features include population, housing, education and health)

Economic: (Things to do with the economy)(features such as jobs, wealth, trade and infrastructure)

Infrastructure: (The building blocks of our country)(includes roads, rail, broadband, airports etc)

Rural: (The open countryside)(areas containing fields, lakes and nature)

Urban: (The built up town or city)(areas with buildings, homes, roads or businesses)

Weather Hazards

In this section of the exam you will have to answer some questions ranging between two and six marks

Weather: (The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere around us). (Weather changes all the time)(It includes temperature and rainfall).

Climate: (The long term average weather).(Climate is what we would expect the weather to be like in a given place in a given season).(e.g the UK has warm summers and mild, wet winters).

Weather Hazards: These are examples of extreme weather which is out of the ordinary and can include drought (long period of dry weather), snow and ice, storms, prolonged rainfall, gale-force winds.

You will need to know how to **explain how** weather can cause problems for people. For example look at the headline below:

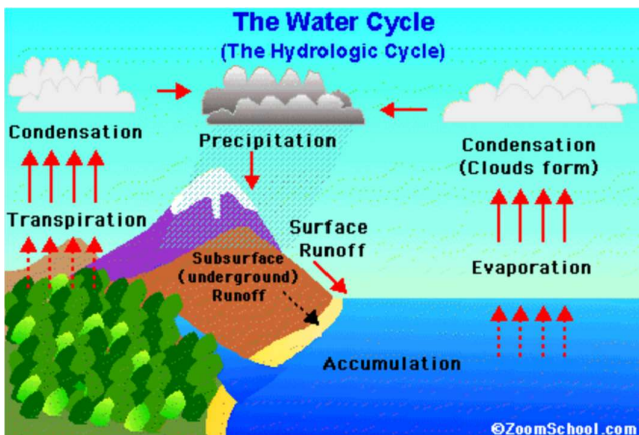
“Drought brings hosepipe-ban to south west England”.

Explaining how means you have to talk about the exact ways that one thing can result in another. So if the question asked: “**Explain how** drought can cause problems for people using the headline to help.” Then here is what you must do:

- Think about the direct side-effects of drought – what does it cause? E.g. garden plants and farmer’s crops can die from too little water. *Notice how I have been precise about what is affected and how the drought affects it.*
- Then think about how these direct effects might have knock-on effects; e.g. a shortage of farmer’s crops can cause a rise in the price of food in the supermarket.
- Finally link it to the headline; e.g. To avoid higher prices in the shops water companies can ban households from using hosepipes. This is to make sure water is available for more important uses such as growing crops.

Please note the EXPLAIN HOW question you have to do may not be about drought. This is just an example of the ‘EXPLAIN HOW’ skill required.

Learn the water cycle (see diagram below)



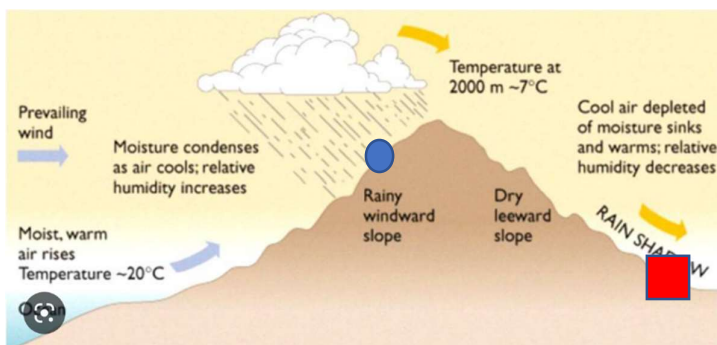
Tropical storms are huge intense areas of low pressure. They form because of the water cycle in an area of the world either side of the Equator known as **The tropics**.

They require certain conditions to form:

1. The ocean temperature must be at least 27 deg C
2. It must be far enough from the Equator to allow the storm to rotate.
3. It must be in a part of the world where certain winds called the **trade winds** meet.

Relief Rainfall

There are three types of rainfall. Relief is very common in the north of the UK. See the diagram below



It gets far more rain than the rain shadow because it gets relief rainfall. Whereas the rain shadow lies in the rain shadow effect. To find out more about these look back in your book or visit

[What is relief rainfall? - Internet Geography](http://www.internetgeography.com/relief-rainfall/)

Finally, you must revise and be able to label a world map of the continents and oceans. Use your photocopied completed map from your books.